

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD JUNE.

THE PIONEER'S "OWN" at Simla has the following fling at Sir John Strachey :

The publication of the dissentient of members of Council about the cotton duties makes it unnecessary to speak with affectation or reserve of the manner in which that illustrious house is divided against itself. Everyone seems to retain a feeling of personal loyalty to the Viceroy, and however the things which get done by his authority may be disapproved of, you rarely hear any indignation expressed against him. But he is regarded as entirely in the hands of one adviser, and some of the things he has been led to do under that influence have not, as we all know, been conceived to bring credit on the Government. Just now, again a little *coup* has been struck which will give rise to a very sonorous echo. The abolition of the Agricultural Department is a very questionable measure in itself. If Lord Mayo's ideas had been developed fairly, that department would probably have earned its cost twenty times over. As it is, no doubt, in the promotion of improved agriculture, it has done little. And if by dropping the whole project Government could have saved the whole cost of the department, it might have been fairly urged that the step should be taken. But it has been found impossible to drop a single clerk out of the department or to abandon any of its work. So all that can be done is to divide the task of superintendence among the other departments and save the pay of a secretary. And then comes the trouble of choosing a victim. Now in a case of this kind personal convenience must not be considered, and I am not disposed to say much about the private circumstances which make it more annoying for Mr. Hume to be removed from the Government of India, than it would be for any other officer to be so treated. But the course taken is one that can only be interpreted by reference to personal feeling and this puts an unpleasant complexion on the whole affair. There will be more rows in consequence of it, perhaps more dissentient minutes, and a general aggravation of the impression that Government has somehow got into a state of sixes and sevens."

Nothing like rows. Like lightning they clear up the political atmosphere.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL reports a disgraceful state of things in the Asiatic dominions of Russia. A commission was sent a twelve months ago to inquire into certain alleged defalcations on the part of Government officials. The report is now before the Czar, and is said to implicate no less than 50 high officers, several of whom are Generals, and one the lieutenant-governor of a province. So it is not heathen morality, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* would feel it, which lies at the bottom of this wholesale peculation.

WE NOTICE with much pleasure the continued activity of the Utterparah Hitokari Sabha as evidenced by its last annual report. We are glad to observe that the Sabha has not taken to the new-fangled fashion of distinguishing girls by the cognomens of their fathers or husbands, but follows the old appellation of Devi and Dasi, distinguishing the Brahmin from the Sudra. It appears from the report before us that Brahmin girls have carried away the palm at the examinations. At the final examination there were two Brahminis and two Sudranis, and at the Senior scholarship examination there were eight Brahminis and six Sudranis; but the most successful girl of the year was Srimuti Chayono Kumari Dasi, a Sudrani.

IT IS REPORTED that the culture of tea in the Caucasus is to be encouraged by the Russian Government. The plant at present grows freely near Soukhum Kaleh, and experiments by the Government have shown that it can thrive equally well in Mingrelia and Guria. As it is believed that the plant would also flourish in the recently annexed Turkish provinces, a tea plantation is to be established at Ardahan. Bad news for India!

ACCORDING to the above writer a scheme of colonization is under consideration by the Russian Ministry of the Interior, according to which concessions of land are to be made to exiled Nihilists transported to the province of Kuldja. The special object is the cultivation of cotton, which is reported to succeed admirably in the province in question where a number of Russian colonists have been settled since 1874. It appears we have all been very much mistaken as to the character of Siberia. We are assured on high authority that it is the wealthiest part of the empire, with a bright and pleasant climate; that no country in the world is so free from beggars and robbers; that "convoys of gold guarded by a single soldier, and he often lying asleep upon the cart, pass along the roads and are never molested;" and that the people, most of whom are descendants of exiles and crimi-

nals, are "happy, peaceful, and prosperous." There is only one place that comes at all near to Siberia in natural and acquired attractions, and that is Kuldja, and it is thither the Nihilists are to go to cultivate the cotton which is to drive Lancashire out of the market.

THE NUMBER of spoken languages in India is said to be 213, and including dialects, 549. Translations of the Bible, or part of it are said to exist in some seventy or eighty of these languages and dialects.

THE NEW-MADE Cardinal, Dr. J. H. Newman, took occasion at his installation to denounce "the spirit of liberalism in religion." "Liberalism," says the Cardinal, "which teaches that all religions are to be tolerated, as all are matters of opinion, is an error overspreading as a snare the whole earth." In England especially, he thinks, "this great apostasy" is growing and threatens to have a formidable success. It is sweeping into its ranks great numbers of able, earnest, virtuous men—elderly men of approved antecedents, young men with a career before them. If liberalism in religion is a snare, then what is intolerance?

TUESDAY, 24TH JUNE.

PUNCH has the following clever gibe, based on recent operations in Afghanistan and South Africa, and the strange plea made in defence thereof by a Bishop in the House of Lords. "British Missions to the Heathen—Old style: Henry Martyn. New style: Martini-Henry."

THE VALUE of the silk goods imported into India last year was nearly 92½ lakhs, of which British Burmah consumed 50½ lakhs; silk is the popular attire there.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH, Chicago, has introduced the telephone and microphone into its service to send the songs and sermons to the invalids at home. This is really a triumph of modern science.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* gives an interesting account of the successful introduction of the telephone into his station. Communication is established between all the houses of the English residents, and two of the houses are connected with the *kachari*. The system has been in use for many months, and all agree in considering it a very great comfort and convenience. Conversations are carried on, messages sent, information obtained or imparted, and business done, without recourse to the tedious, troublesome *chittis* and *chuprassies*.

THE FOLLOWING is said to be a cure for sleeplessness:—Get out of bed and take a linen bandage, although a handkerchief, neatly folded long wise, will do as well, perhaps better. Dip one half of the handkerchief into water, pass the wet portion around the wrist, over this lay the dry half and tuck in the ends, so as to make all secure. Lie down again. The wet bandage will be found to exercise a most soothing influence on the pulse. This will soon extend all over the nervous system, and calm, refreshing sleep will be the result.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Tracey Turnerelli, the originator of the proposal to present a wreath of gold to Lord Beaconsfield, has addressed a private letter to the various Conservative Associations in England, stating that the cost of the wreath is 350*l*, and that there is a deficiency of 135*l*. Only thirty-one towns had paid anything up to the 10th inst., but there were promises amounting to 100*l*. He begs the Conservatives to send a contribution, no matter how small, so that the names of other towns can be put on the wreath, and intimates that the wreath cannot be presented until the deficiency is made up. Of the thirty-one towns subscribing up to a recent date, only eighteen sent the requisite sum of 5*l*. Is this the measure of Lord Beaconsfield's popularity?

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE thinks that we were mistaken in stating that in the guise of a Land Revenue Act Amendment Act the Government has imposed a three per cent Patwari cess on the agricultural population in the North-Western Provinces, for such a cess had been long in existence. We are quite aware that the Patwari cess is not a new impost in the North-Western Provinces. But this is the

first time it has been carried to the credit of the provincial fund and converted into a provincial cess. Against this we protest.

AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR, who has probably heard of Mother Shipton, has been consulting the planets, and has given his vaticination to the world in pamphlet form. He combines the study of astronomy and astrology. He says that the perihelia of the four great planets Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune, and Saturn, will be coincident in 1880, the consequences to the unfortunate inhabitants of the earth will be dreadful. "From 1880 to 1887 will be one universal carnival of death." Asia will be depopulated, Europe nearly so, America will lose fifteen million people. Besides plague, there will be storms and tidal waves, mountains will "toss their heads through the choicest valleys," navigators will be lost by thousands owing to the "capricious deflexures of the magnetic needle," and islands will appear and disappear in mid ocean with the celerity of a clown in a pantomime. All the beasts, birds, and fishes will be deceased; famine and civil strife will destroy most of the few human beings left alive by plague; and finally, "two years of fire"—from 1885 to 1887—will rage with fury in every part of the globe. This precious news is given in the columns of the *Colonial Mail*.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JUNE.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great American Abolitionist, died at New York on the 24th May. In early life he was apprenticed to a shoemaker and afterwards to a printer; he subsequently became the editor of a leading Abolition newspaper. His outspokenness in conducting it caused him to be imprisoned for two months. On his release he started the *Liberator*, another abolition journal, which he conducted for thirty-four years, often at great personal risk, having many narrow escapes of his life.

THERE ARE 268 miles of tramway working in the United Kingdom; the number of passengers conveyed by them during the year 1878 was 146,001,223, paying £1,145,465; the working expenses were £368,315, giving a profit of £230,956. The number of horses engaged is 9,222, and tramcars 1,124.

THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE* on the dissentient minutes:

Lord Cranbrook's answer to the Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords showed no little annoyance at the proceedings of those members of the Council in India who have recorded their protests against the repeal of the cotton duties. No doubt the opinions expressed by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Mr. Whitley Stokes were expressed with exceptional vigour, and they did not shrink from placing on record their difference from the policy of the Viceroy in an unusual manner. But the circumstances themselves were unusual. The condition of the finances of India being what it is, the loss of even £200,000 of revenue becomes of serious importance. Such a measure ought not to have been carried in any high-handed way; and we know that in India it is believed to have been carried in deference to clamour in England. The impression at home is not very different; and it is highly necessary that Lord Cranbrook should prove, as he undertakes to do, that he has not gone beyond the ordinary practice in passing over the India Council in a matter of this kind.

But the Ministry commands a majority of 70 in the House of Commons; so what does Lord Cranbrook care?

THE BOMBAY REVIEW says: We have been shown the certificate received by Mr. Gajanan Bhai for proficiency in phonography, from Mr. Isaac Pitman—the apostle and now the patriarch, of that valuable art. We mentioned the other day a Parsee gentleman of Bombay who had received a similar certificate. M. Gajanan Bhai is the first Hindu, at least in this presidency, who has acquired thoroughly working proficiency in this craft. He has also, we are told, devised a system of short-hand writing for Marathi, which he intends shortly to explain to the public. Why do not educated Bengalis take to this art? The Calcutta dailies have not had one good reporter on their staff since the death of Mr. Gomess, whom the *Indian Daily News* patronized.

GENERAL GRANT was received with great demonstrations of popular favour at Shanghai, the city being thoroughly *en fete* during his visit. The China papers contain long accounts of decorations, a torch light procession, illuminations, &c., which were designed to do him honour.

WE ARE SORRY to learn from a correspondent that the subordinate executive service has suffered

a great loss by the death of Babu Joggesur Mookerjee M. A. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Arrah, an inhabitant of Kidderpore in the suburbs of Calcutta. The deceased was one of the first M. A. graduates of the Calcutta University, and achieved success in life under great difficulties and adverse circumstances.

THE SHEARS of retrenchment are being applied to charitable dispensaries. Our Krishnuggur correspondent informs us that the Government has written to say that it will no longer bear that share of the cost of the maintenance of the local dispensary as it had hitherto done. The cost of maintenance of the Krishnuggur dispensary is Rs. 4,200, including the salary of the Assistant Surgeon attached to it, of this sum Rs. 1020 were raised by local subscription and municipal contribution. The Government grant now will be limited to Rs. 14 per month, and the Municipality has been obliged to increase its contribution by Rs. 1800. After making this provision the Municipality has less than Rs. 7,000 for municipal works proper, such as conservancy, road-making, lighting and repairs. The Police alone absorbs Rs. 6764 or nearly one-third of its gross income. This is the way the municipal taxes are applied to the relief of the provincial fund.

THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE.

THE LAST number of the *Paricharica*, a Brahmo Magazine in Bengali, contains the following interesting letter:

MY DEAR ELDEST SISTER,—When you were not married I loved you much. Because you played with me, and laughed, and looked over so lively. Now that you are married you are so grave that I fear to look at your face. And you are pale and sickly, and you do not look lovingly and laughingly at me. And you have left your studies, except novel-reading, and take little interest in any one. You seldom come to the temple to worship, but like always to sit alone or sleep, or talk with your husband. Why do people become so melancholy after their marriage? Do their husbands beat them, or do they beat their husbands? I will never marry, but die as an old maid, unless I see married girls more happy with their husbands. When in this country girls were married very young, they agreed with their husbands better, but now there seems to be much unhappiness. I think wives are now very naughty and vain, as well as idle, and spend much money in accents and finery. And thus they make their husbands angry with them. But tell me, dear Eldest Sister, when will you look more cheerful and bright?

Your affectionate,
YOUNGER SISTER.

The above is pregnant with meaning, which the shrewd reader will not fail to note.

THE FOLLOWING is from a correspondent at Ranchee:

There was a good fall of rain at Ranchee in the afternoon of the 16th instant, but more was wanted for the sowings of the winter paddy. Cereals are all gone for want of rainfall. Cholera which broke out before the rains has not altogether disappeared. Sporadic cases come to notice. There were five cases in the jail but all ended fatally. All the wells are dried up. A heavy shower of rain is urgently wanted to fill the wells with water. Drinking water has become scarce. The tank water available at the station is not used for drinking purposes. The price of food grains has risen high. The poor people who cannot buy rice live mostly upon green mangoes and jack-fruits. Small-pox and dysentery which raged for some time very virulently have almost disappeared. Most people have suffered from them.

WE GLEAN the following intelligence from the last number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*: Mr. Womesh Chandra Ghose, of Calcutta (Inner Temple), was called to the Bar on May 7. Mr. Syed Hassan has passed the Examination in Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. R. H. Cama and Mr. Dhunjibhoj Burjorji Spencer, of Bombay, have come to England to compete for the Indian Medical Service. Pandit Shiamaji Krishnavama, of Cutch, is come to Oxford as Sanskrit Assistant to Professor Monier Williams.

A POONA PAPER has the following:

"The week before last a vernacular paper of this station, the *Shri Shivaji*, received a warning from the District Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Moore, to the effect that, unless he discontinued publishing such mischievous nonsense as was lately published in its columns, he would bring himself under the operation of the Vernacular Press Act. The extract complained of is as follows:—"A system of government as oppressive as that which drove the North American colonies to assert their independence, now obtains in India, and yet the people are patiently suffering under it." This offending sentence occurs in an article, headed "The Financial Condition of India," which appeared in the *Shivaji* of 2nd May. Acting under the advice of a friend, the editor waited upon Mr. Moore, and explained to him all he had to say in connection with the offending sentence. He contended that, though the sentence in its isolated condition, and severed from its context, might appear to be mischievous, it would not do so if read along with the context; and in support of his contention he furnished Mr. Moore with a literal translation of the paragraph from the article in which the sentence occurs. Mr. Moore, intent upon sifting the truth for himself, sent for his Head Clerk, and got him to translate the paragraph in question for him; and when he had found that his translation tallied in main parts with the one furnished to him by the Editor of the *Shivaji* he agreed with the latter that he was the victim of a misrepresentation on the part of the Reporter on the Native Press.

It is not every officer who like Mr. Moore sifts translations from the vernacular press for himself, and the poor vernacular editors are made victims of incorrect translations.

A WONDERFUL discovery has been made by a scientist, Signor Rotura of Australia. He has discovered a poison which has the power of perfectly suspending animation, and the trance thus produced continues till the application of another vegetable essence causes the blood to resume its circulation and the heart its functions. We are not told how long the suspended animation can continue without injury to life.

FRIDAY, 27TH JUNE.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Bahawalpur has presented a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Trustees of the Lahore Medical College, for the foundation of a scholarship, to be called the "Grey Bahawalpur Scholarship" in grateful remembrance of the Political Officer so long connected with the Bahawalpur State during the young Chief's minority. And yet it is said that the Indian knows no gratitude.

THE PIONEER states that Babu Kalisankar Sukul, a graduate of the Calcutta University, has won a silver medal offered by the Cobden Club for proficiency in political economy. This is highly creditable to the young student.

A CEYLON paper says that "the Bishop of Colombo has taken to speculating in coffee, having lent a lakh of rupees to the now bankrupt firm of Rudd Brothers. His Lordship's first speculative venture has not proved very successful, any more than his spiritual efforts." What next and next?

THE FOLLOWING important despatch has been addressed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to the Government of Bombay:—

"With reference to my despatch of 23rd January last, I have to inform you that the sum of two pence, overpaid to the Swiss Post Office, has been adjusted in compliance with the request contained in the letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Issue, Money Order Department, Bombay."

Who will say after this that our Government does not take care of our pences?

DR. LEITNER, we observe, has been appointed to officiate for Major Holroyd as Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab for three months. This implies that the Punjab Government is now reconciled with Dr. Leitner.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner:

Simsa, June 26.—In to-day's Legislative Council, Mr. Stokes introduced the probate and administration Bill, the district delegate Bill, and the religious congregations Bill. Mr. Colvin introduced the Benares family domains Bill. All these Bills were referred to select committees. The Council adjourned for a fortnight. Colonel Horace Brown has arrived at Mandalay.

THE ENGLISHMAN comments with just severity on the present policy of the Government of India to repress freedom of opinion even in subordinate officers. We make the following extract from its leader on the subject:

The present Viceroy has intensified this repression, which we said to have been commenced by Lord Northbrook and we are assured that it is impossible now for any one below the rank of a Member of Council to hint a doubt as to the propriety or expediency of any measure approved by the Viceroy or the Minister of Finance, without risking the loss of his position in the service. Even Members of Council must be content to know that the Secretary of State for India denounces their argumentative minutes as pamphleteering attacks made in "coarse language."

What the consequences must inevitably be when we have, as now, an arbitrary and imperious Viceroy, a clever and unscrupulous Prime Minister, and a weak Council, have been made lamentably manifest in the matter of the cotton duties.

Mr. Arthur Howell was removed from the Government of India, because, as Home Secretary, he ventured to write a minute protesting against certain unconstitutional sections in legal measures, and it was said, to make room for a favourite, a private secretary. Of course other reasons were assigned, but no one was deceived.

Mr. Hume has been removed because, as Revenue Secretary, he ventured to protest against unconstitutional action in regard to Customs matters, and, it is said, to make room for another favourite, also a private secretary.

Here also, of course, widely different reasons will be assigned, but no one will believe them. Clearly, there is no security or safety now for officers in Government employment: neither length of service, nor known ability, nor industry, nor all those merits which go to make up a public servant's claims—can avail to protect any man from summary dismissal from any appointment if he either ventures to think for himself, or fails to ingratiate himself with the reigning favourite.

Could any thing be more pernicious than this state of things?

SATURDAY, 21ST JUNE.

THERE WERE 222 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 31st June, of which 45 were from cholera, 10 from small-pox, 59 from fevers, 21 from bowel complaints, 10 from phthisis, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born and 2 persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 14.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH Hare Anniversary meeting adjourned on Sunday, the 1st June 1879, will take place at the Hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 210, Bowbazar Street on Wednesday,

the 2nd idem at 5-30 p. m. when Babu Ashutosh Biswas M. A. B. L. will deliver a lecture on "David Hare—his labours in the cause of Indian regeneration."

WE ARE glad to learn that the *Banga Darsana* is not dead. The *Pous* number, we are requested to state, is out, though it has not yet come to our hands.

THE MORNING PAPERS notice a case of gross oppression by the Police in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act. The woman, we are informed, it has been proved, does not come under the Act, and she has accordingly been exempted. But will the Policemen, who oppressed her, go scott free?

MR. BRADFORD LESLIE, Agent, E. I. Railway, who proceeded to inspect the Gya State Railway line, it is stated, has pronounced it "to be quite unsafe and unfit for public traffic, except as a steam tramway, worked at a speed not exceeding 10 miles an hour between stations." We ask again—who is to hang?

THE VERNACULAR PRESS of Bengal has had a triumph in a libel case instituted against the Burdwan *Sanjibani* by Dr. Hough in charge of the Maharaja's Dispensary. Mr. Tobin, the Joint Magistrate, has dismissed the case with the following remarks:

But I am satisfied that those, who have any knowledge whatever of the subject, have been strongly of opinion, that these faults have existed in the Hospital, and that they have freely expressed their opinion and that whether their opinions were wrong or right, they had ample grounds for believing them to be right and that when the Editor of the newspaper allowed the allegations to be printed, he was perfectly justified in so doing and was acting in perfect good faith. Moreover the tone of the remarks is temperate, and in my opinion breathes no malignity. Nay further, after hearing what I have in the evidence of either side, I should consider myself perfectly justified in writing an article on the hospital couched in exactly the same language. I find the article is nothing more than a fair criticism and the defendant is entitled to a clear acquittal.

If the critics of the Vernacular papers were to read the alleged libels with the eyes of Mr. Tobin, they would find that they are not after all so malicious as they are supposed to be.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 23rd.—The Porte has offered to depose the Khedive provided Halim Pacha is accepted as his successor. Lord Salisbury, replying to a question in the House of Lords to-night, said England and France had recommended Prince Tufik (Hereditary Prince of Egypt) as the Khedive's successor.

25th.—Colonel Evelyn Wood and Commissary General Strickland have been appointed Knight Commanders of the Bath whilst Colonel Pearson has been appointed a Companion of the Bath. Ronald Thomas is the new Minister at Teheran.

27th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons last night, said that misgovernment was the chief cause of the Khedive being deposed. The great powers were convinced that equitable administration was impossible under Ismail Pacha. Non-compliance with his financial engagements had also contributed to his deposition. Sir Stafford promised to produce the papers on the 30th instant.

Cairo, June 25th.—The Great Powers have notified to the Khedive that, unless he abdicates immediately, he will be deposed in favour of Halim Pacha without delay.

MR. CORBYN has come out with his version of the Cooke medal scandal. It does not much improve matters, though it leaves an impression that perhaps the whole truth has not yet been told.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1878. 2. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Assam for 1877-78. 3. The Life of Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D., by George Smith, C.L.E., LL.D., Vol. I. 4. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for 1878. 5. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. IV. April 1879. 6. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. 48, Part II No. 1, 1879. 7. Notes on Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, by Bholanath Pal, M.A., Head Master, Hindu School. 8. The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Uttarpara Hitakari Shobha, 1878-79. 9. Sistachar Paddhati or a book on etiquette and manner in Bengali, by Biswa Nath Dutt. 10. The *Bengal Magazine* for January, February and March 1879.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a copy of Babu Bholanath Pal's Notes on Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. The Notes are copious, well-arranged, and we may say exhaustive, indicating much intelligence, research, and labour on the part of the annotator. But on principle we object to Notes of this kind. They are simply aids to cram, and have a most pernicious tendency.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 3rd July at 7½ p. m.

Subject: Different Forms of the Galvanometer.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 5th July next, at 4 p. m.

Subject: Fluorine and Carbon.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT. IV.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

AS THE Government of India seems to be in earnest about retrenchment we hope it will not fail to direct its attention to the waste of money involved in the Simla Exodus. Formerly the Governor General alone, with his personal staff used to go occasionally to Simla for the sake of health. Sometimes he used to take one or two of the principal Secretaries. But this exodus was not regarded as an annual event, which must occur like the rotatory motion of the earth. One year the Governor General would go and another year he would not. This arrangement continued down to the time of Lord Elgin. After him Lord Lawrence, who was unaccustomed to the Bengal plains, and who was not fitted by reason of his narrow-minded Punjab training to handle imperial questions single-handed, wanted some of his mentors about him, and it was he who got the permission of the Secretary of State to move the Government of India bodily to Simla every half year. From that time the Simla Exodus has become an annual event. But at first only a few offices used to go to Simla; gradually the number increased, and now there is scarcely an "India" office, which is not permitted to gain the Simla Paradise every half year. We give below a list of the offices, which now annually go up to Simla:

Civil.

1. Staff and Household of the Governor-General.
2. Members of the Supreme Council.
3. Legislative Department.
4. Foreign Department.
5. Home Department.
6. Financial Department.
7. Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.
8. Military Department.
9. Consulting Naval Officer.
10. Public Works Department Secretariat.
11. Do. Do. Office of accounts and audit.
12. Press Commissioner.
13. Branch Press, Simla.
14. Sanitary Commissioner.
15. Director of State Railways stores.
16. Commissioner of Inland Customs.
17. Director General of Post Office.
18. Do. of Telegraphs.

Military.

1. Office of the Accountant General, Military Department.
 2. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
 3. Commissary General.
 4. Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
- Military Offices which remain permanently at Simla.*
1. Quarter Master General.
 2. Adjutant General.
 3. Surgeon General of British Forces.
 4. Deputy Adjutant General-Royal Artillery.
 5. Judge Advocate General.
 6. Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.
 7. Director of Garrison Instructions.
 8. Inspector of Gymnasiums in India.

It will be observed from the above that no less than 22 offices take a half-yearly flight to Simla. Some of them have as much connection with the Government of India as the Bengal or Bombay offices. Why for instance should the Commissioner of Inland Customs, North-Western Provinces, be allowed to go to Simla? He was not permitted to go before. Is it because the present incumbent is Sir John Strachey's brother-in-law? Again, why cannot the Director General of the Post Offices and the Director General of Telegraphs carry on their work in Calcutta as any other local administrator? Again, what urgency is there for the presence at Simla of the Account General Military Department, and Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines? If the Comptroller General of Accounts to the Government of India can do his work from Calcutta, why cannot the Accountant General of the Military Department do likewise?

We have not the means of going into the detailed cost of all the offices, which go up annually to Simla, but the reader will be able to form some idea of it when we give the scale of allowances sanctioned by Government. Thus:

Allowances are made, on the following principles, to the officers immediately attached to the Govern-

ment of India, who are required to move with the head-quarters, namely—

(1).—Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.

(2).—Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

[Note.—Additional Members are not expected to accompany the Government of India to Simla, unless by the Governor General's special command, and when there is some specific work for them to do.]

(3).—The Officers of the several Secretariats, including the Officers of the Private and Military Secretariats to His Excellency the Viceroy.

[Notes (1).—The Offices of the Accountants General, Public Works and Military Departments, are considered parts of those Departments. The Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways is part of the Public Works Department. The Office of Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India is part of the Marine Department.

(2).—The allowances to the establishment of the Private Secretary are paid from the Viceroy's household allowance and from an annual grant specially assigned for the Viceroy's tour expenses.]

(4).—The Officers attached to the Office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

(5).—The Officers attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

(6).—The Officers attached to the Office of the Director of State Railway Stores.

(7).—The Officers attached to the Office of the Press Commissioner with the Government of India.

A.—The Government bears the actual cost of the conveyance between Calcutta and Simla of the Officers and their families, their servants, and their personal luggage.

B.—The charge for house-rent at Simla being very high, the Government, if it does not provide free-quarters for the Clerks at Simla, makes some allowance to them for house-rent.

C.—The Government makes an allowance to Clerks who are obliged to maintain duplicate domestic establishments.

D.—In exceptional Seasons, when the cost of the necessities of life is decidedly more at Simla than in Calcutta, a small allowance is made to the Clerks and Inferior Servants to meet the extra expense thereby entailed upon them.

[Notes, (1).—'Domestic Establishment' in clause C includes an Establishment for the Officer's wife, his legitimate children wholly dependent on, and residing with him, and also his parents, sisters, and minor brothers, if wholly dependent on, and residing with him. Charges on account of other relatives, cannot be admitted.

We ask the reader to consider these rules carefully. Let him mark well the words "domestic establishment." When an officer goes up to Simla, the State must bear the expenses of the whole of his "domestic establishment," which includes his wife, children, parents, sisters, and minor brothers, we only wonder why the wife's sisters and brothers are not included? What liberality! There is no other country in the world, which is so profuse in its kindness to its servants. But mind these favours are shewn to the European and not to native officers of Government. Travelling expenses are granted according to the following scale:

	For the Officer himself.	For his wife, and for each child residing with, and wholly dependent on him, more than 12 years old.	For each child less than 12, but more than 3 years old.
First class; actual authorised expenses within the limit of ...	Rs. 450	Rs. 150	Rs. 75
Second class; a fixed sum of ...	165	115	55
Third class; ditto ...	36	Nil	Nil
Fourth class; ditto ...	30	Nil	Nil

Travelling expenses may be drawn either at Calcutta or Simla, and an officer returning from privilege leave is allowed to draw the travelling allowance as if he had accompanied the Government in its removal to Simla. But this is not all. There are again maintenance allowances and house-rent given under certain rules, for which we regret we cannot make room. The following officers are entitled to house-rent at Simla:

Any of the undermentioned Officers, who held office on the 16th March 1870, is entitled to an allowance of six hundred rupees as House-rent for the Season if he have a wife, or a mother, or adult sister wholly dependent on him, residing with him at Simla:—

Under Secretary.

Assistant Secretary.

Accountant General Public Works Department.

Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Inspector General, Irrigation Works.

Inspector General, Military Works.

Deputy Secretary in the Railway Branch, Public Works Department.

Inspector General of Forests.

Clerks not provided with free-quarters are entitled to an allowance for House-rent at the rates specified in the Schedule. If their family reside with them at Simla, and they do not receive Family Maintenance Allowance, they are entitled to twice the said allowance.

From the above it will be seen that the expenses of the Simla Exodus come to a very large sum. Why should this extra charge be thrown upon the State? Why should the officers concerned be allowed Indian pay and at the same time helped at public expense to enjoy the benefit of an English climate. It involves double injustice—injustice to the tax-payers, and injustice to the hard-worked officers on the plains. The only argument that we have seen urged in favour of this arrangement is that an officer at Simla can do much harder work than he can in Calcutta. Here there are so many interruptions, and the climate is so debilitating that the officers cannot go through their work with half the ease and strength that they do at Simla. There may be some truth in this, but are we to understand that before the era of the Simla Exodus work was not done well enough? Is it not a fact that the officers at Simla have more time for play and pleasure than they have here? So the benefit to the State is nil, while the gain to the officers personally is immense. We may observe that some of the Governors General did not themselves care much for Simla. We believe Lord Northbrook was personally opposed to the Simla Exodus, but his Lordship could not brave the wrath of his officers and their wives, sisters and daughters. Lord Lytton, if we are not misinformed, hates Simla, the climate of which does not agree with him, but his Lordship too dares not provoke his officers and the fair sex identified with them. But surely the interests of the empire ought not to be sacrificed for the sake of such small personal considerations. We would therefore strongly urge the restoration of the *statu quo ante*. The saving to the State would come to about ten lakhs a year in the aggregate, for the charges, we suspect, are distributed under different heads, which are not easily discernible.

INDIA FOR THE INDIANS.

WHENEVER the Government is pushed to a corner about Indian matters, it resorts to the usual plea of governing India for the Indians. It acts like a charm. The majority of men in this world have not the patience to examine facts critically. For the most part they take things on trust. And whenever the "powers that be" put on the garb of virtue, they are not much questioned about the sincerity of their intentions or promises. Thus at every renewal of the charter of the late East India Company there were profuse promises made for the good of the Indian subjects of the British Crown. Since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown there is not the same necessity for periodic change of moral clothes, inasmuch as the ministry in power, backed by the majority at its command, can carry any thing *vis à vis* armis, but there are occasions when even the most hard-hearted have to take the name of Allah! One of these occasions for the India House authorities was the submission of the Indian Budget by Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State for India. The Parliamentary horizon was overcast with cloud. There were threats of opposition from all sides. Mr. Gladstone in one corner, Mr. Fawcett in another, perhaps Mr. Bright in another, and other valiant knights like Sir George Campbell and others in other positions, had frightened the young Under-Secretary, and the situation reminded the classic Indian of the episode of *Avimanna bodh* in the *Mahavaratha*. But the veterans in the cabinet, foreseeing the weakness of their position advised the Under-Secretary to have recourse to the always potent charm of

India for the Indians. The dodge told, and the knights in opposition at once laid down their arms. Mr. Stanhope said in effect that, in the present state of the Indian finances the sovereign or rather the sole remedy was retrenchment, and in order to effect substantial retrenchment, the educated natives ought to be largely employed in the higher offices of the State. As we have already said this charm at once soothed the opposition speakers into silence. But we must candidly confess we have no faith in this sort of ministerial promises. Such promises have been made times without number. But what has been the practical result? The same as before! The car of native progress stands where it did. As soon as the present financial crisis is over the old reign of indifference we fear will come back. Was there ever a stronger galvanic shock given to Indian statesmen and administrators than the Sepoy Mutiny, and what golden promises were not made in that transient trance for the amelioration of the condition of the people of India, but where are those promises now? Political I. O. Us. are seldom meant to be redeemed.

While there is so little prospect of improvement in our situation our political opponents are not wanting in their energy in parading their stock arguments against us to the prejudice of our advancement. On this occasion the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London has taken the lead. In the first place our contemporary is astonished that Parliament has accepted the position that the Indian finance should be economized by the more extended employment of natives. He appeals to history, to Mill and Macaulay, against such a proposition. He says that for a long period there was no more corrupt body in the world than the Civil Service of India. Therefore the natives in the Civil Service must be corrupt! Why were the Civil Servants of John Company corrupt—because they were low-paid. But were the Bengal Moonsiffs in olden days better paid than the "writers" of the East India Company, and yet did they not maintain their integrity inviolate, aye, with the same tenacity with which Indian ladies as a class maintain their chastity? But, asks the *Pall Mall* writer, "what turned the Indian Civil Service into as clean-handed an assemblage of gentlemen as can be found in the world? First, no doubt, there has been the freer communication with England, which has had the effect of making the moral atmosphere practically identical for the Englishmen in both countries. But the great purifying agent has been most undoubtedly money. The Civil Servants of the Indian Government were miserably paid when they were corrupt; they are now very handsomely paid; and from the moment when the system of high remuneration commenced, the old practices began to die out until the service is beyond the very shadow of suspicion. The high salaries paid in India are, in fact, the price of administrative and judicial purity." We admit the full force of this argument. The theories about Christianity, higher moral culture, higher civilization, the influence of public opinion, society, and women too, influencing the morale of public officers, are all bush—it is money money, and money which keeps them straight. But we believe it is not proposed to employ natives in the Civil Service on starvation allowances. What is proposed is that the salaries of Indians should be regulated according to their own requirements and the sacrifices they are called upon to make in entering the public service, and not according to the considerations which suggest a high scale of pay for Englishmen as a compensation for their expatriation from home and for residence under an Indian sun. There is much truth in this argument, which ought to be decided without any race consideration. Leaving aside the question of salaries the writer says: "Now, an Oriental, all things else being equal, would always have much greater difficulty than a European in administering even-handed justice and holding the balance of authority fairly. He is always mixed up with a set of family relations, like those of the old Scotch judges who sneered at the purity of the Cromwellian lawyers, who displaced them as the easy virtue of a 'pack of kinless loons.' The kith and kin of an Oriental are always legion, and they come round him in proportion to his rise in the world." This writer would seem to imply that this is the first

time the natives of India would be trusted with offices of responsibility, and that in the absence of facts the experiment could not but be considered hazardous. But what are the facts? No less than three natives have successfully served on the bench of the Bengal High Court; there are some eight native gentlemen in the covenanted Civil Service of India; there are scores of Subordinate Judges, Moonsiffs, Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District Engineers, and Medical Officers, and do they not hold the balance of authority fairly, and do they fill the subordinate posts under them only with their kith and kin? Are European officers impervious to the charm of kith and kin? Are all the stories of "magisterial sympathy," as Sir John Peter Grant called it with Indigo planters, lies? The writer is moreover strangely inconsistent. At the outset he has said it is "money" which makes the Englishman in the Indian Civil Service honest, but the moment he comes to write of the people of India, he parades the usual stock phrase—"the Indian morality is deplorably low." But he cannot get over the fact that notwithstanding the so-called "deplorably low morality of the Indians," Indian officers, as a body are thoroughly honest, and so he says: "At the same time, this truth is consistent with a belief that the morality of the Natives is improving generally, and that many of them now employed by the Government are men of exemplary official purity. But the question is what effect would be produced on them by removing them from the influence of English example? The Englishmen it would seem are to be weeded out of the public service, or reduced to a minimum. The public service is to become in the main a Native service, filled with men whose standard of conduct will be taken from their own relatives and countrymen, and not from a small British residuum. They will find multitudes of suitors and claimants ready to pay them for their favors, and the very object of the new scheme is to take away from them the security against temptation which the English Civil Servant finds in his ample salary." But will Englishmen be really weeded out of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian administration? Will not the Governor General, the Presidency Governors and Lieutenant Governors, the Secretaries to Government, the Judges of the Courts, the members of the Board, and for many years to come the Revenue Commissioners be Englishmen, and will not their examples have better influence upon the Indian mind than the not always correct examples of the junior Wallahs? We have then that threadbare argument that the Indian races which are mentally the ablest are morally and physically the weakest. The writer thus goes on:

But if this be so, the establishment of a Native public service in India would hopelessly complicate the Indian problem. What sort of a Government would it be which ruled a foreign country of vast extent through that part of its population which it respected least either for public virtue, or strength of character? India has now the disadvantage of being governed by foreigners, but then it is by foreigners whose own fault it is if they are not respected by their subjects for enduring courage, public wisdom, and official purity. But the new proposal is to give India a foreign Government which it could not possibly respect. In so vast a country and with so enormous a population some of the Indian races must always be foreigners to others and now it is suggested that the Government of India should be carried on by men of the races most disliked and contemned beyond their own borders. It would hardly be a popular Government which should exclusively administer France through Gascons, or Great Britain through Irishmen, or Spain through Catalonians or Italy through Neapolitans. But the scheme for a Native Civil Service means practically governing India through the Natives of Bengal; and a Bengalee to the other Indian races is not only a foreigner, but whether he deserves it or not, a despised foreigner.

At last the cat is out of the bag; if the Civil Service be thrown open to the natives of India, the Bengali will get into it, and the Bengali is a "despised foreigner" all over India! Unfortunately the writer has not been taking note of him as it flies. If he had done that, he would have known that the grand touch of English education has made the whole Indian world akin, that the railway and the telegraph have cemented a bond of union between the inhabitants of different parts of the Indian continent, that they have now common wants, wishes, feelings and aspirations. The Bengali is now no more a "despised foreigner" in Northern India, Bombay or Madras, than the Hindusthani, Parsi, Maharatha or Madras in Bengal. More

than that, English education is progressing in Northern India and the Punjab. The Punjabi stood at the top of the Calcutta University Examinations last year, and he will not fail to assert his legitimate place in the Civil Service. So there is no fear of the "despised foreigner" governing all India. And lastly the *Pall Mall Gazette* raises the question, whether a Native Civil Service will be loyal to the British Government in the same sense in which a Civil Service almost wholly composed of Europeans is loyal. The writer thus answers the question: "There are easy theorists who, of course, will reply that, if India is well Governed, there is no reason why a Native Indian Civil Service should not be equally loyal with Englishmen. Nothing, however, is more certain than that such loyalty is impossible. The great force which beat down the military insurrection of 1857 was the perfect conviction of every white subject of the Crown that life and things as dear as life were at stake in the struggle. Like Greek citizens, the British garrison of India fought for everything—for women and children, as well for life, goods, and honor." And were there not native officers, who equally distinguished themselves by their loyalty during the Sepoy Mutiny? Were there not "Fighting Moonsiffs," "despised foreigners," and mounted Deputy Collectors? Did they not fight as much for the sake of the empire as for that of their own lives? But why raise the question of loyalty? If the people were *en masse* opposed to the British Government, would the British Civilians have with all their might and main been able to protect the empire? And as the Indian Civilians will come from the body of the people, if these could be relied upon, those might with much greater safety be. On the other hand being officers of the State their sympathies will be enlisted on its side, and therefore they will bring in a new element of strength to Government. It is a pity that feelings such as the *Pall Mall* writer has given expression to still exist among any section of the English public, but we are inclined to think that he represents more the degenerate Anglo-Indian than genuine John Bull.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN AND THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

AS A member of the Calcutta Press we naturally feel interested in its good name, and when anything is done by its leading representatives, consciously or unconsciously, which tends to lower that good name, we cannot but regret it. For the last two years or so two of our morning contemporaries have been persistently attacking Sir Ashley Eden for exposing Dr. Woodford's maladministration of the Campbell Medical Hospital, and for basing on this exposure his new structure of hospital reform. The task which Sir Ashley has undertaken had hitherto been unattempted in the annals of Bengal administration. The doctors, we beg pardon of our medical friends, are a troublesome lot, as even that unflinching administrator, Sir George Campbell, can testify, for even he had to give them up in despair. His sharp criticisms on hospitals were turned against himself, and he had to beat a retreat under a shower of ridicule. Sir Ashley Eden deserves the thanks of the public for grappling with this troublesome subject with so much tact and success. The public press ought to have strengthened the hands of such a bold and thorough-going administrative reformer, instead of creating difficulties in his way by personal criticisms of the grossest kind. But Dr. Woodford's friends, so far as these champions of the public cause were concerned, carried the day, though they could not extinguish Sir Ashley Eden's zeal for hospital reform. Our contemporary of the *Statesman*, whose ability and pluck we always admire, has discovered a fresh cause of attack, but we did not for a moment suspect that he would stoop so low as to attribute to Sir Ashley Eden the base feeling of jealousy of his predecessor in not carrying Dr. Woodford's scheme of an Asylum for the blind, the lame, and the incurables into a successful issue. Now, we ask, did it rest with Sir Ashley to convert the wild dream of Dr. Woodford, which was fathered by Sir Richard Temple, into a sober reality? From the very be-

...ing he had opposed the scheme as ill-advised, unpractical, and doomed to fall through, and as our prediction has been verified, we think we are in a better position to trace the cause of it than our contemporary. In the first place we joined issue with Sir Richard Temple as to the necessity of such an Asylum as a part of our medical institutions. Sir Richard in a minute dated the 25th April wrote, "the want of an Asylum in Calcutta for persons (Natives) afflicted with incurable diseases has been repeatedly brought to my notice by the medical authorities. By incurable diseases are meant permanent blindness, deafness, dumbness, paralysis, lameness, spinal curvature, congenital idiocy, and other diseases which incapacitate the sufferer, and for the cure of which there is no hope. But lunacy and leprosy are not included, because, for persons thus afflicted, there are separate asylums. At present persons (Natives) suffering from incurable diseases are received in the several hospitals of the city; but these institutions are already crowded with curable patients for whom active treatment is required; and thus the space, care, and general appliances needed for coping with disease, regarding which hope remains, are encroached upon by reason of the necessity of attending to diseases which are past hope. Nevertheless, humanity dictates that no effort should be spared to alleviate the lot of those whose existence is affected to a degree that does not admit of any perfect remedy. The arguments used by Sir Richard Temple were thus directly opposed to the establishment of the new Asylum as a medical institution, and yet he proposed to connect it with the Sealdah Hospital. This was the first ground of our objection to the scheme. Then Sir Richard Temple proposed a building for the Asylum, which would cost at least one lakh and a half of rupees; we were distinctly of opinion that it would not be possible to raise such a large sum, unless recourse was had to the immoral traffic in titles, and experience verified our prediction, not quite one-half the sum was put down on paper. The scheme was launched in the beginning of 1876; Sir Richard's minute was dated the 25th April 1876, and Dr. Woodford's troubles under Sir Ashley Eden's reign did not begin till the middle of 1878; Dr. Woodford had thus before him about a year and a half, anterior to his troubles, to raise the necessary fund, and notwithstanding his special emissaries, who might have held out to bountiful subscribers, without of course the knowledge and authority of the good doctor, visions of titular distinctions, he did not succeed in getting on paper more than Rs. 74,455 at a cost of Rs. 3,000, and realizing, minus this cost, Rs. 22,698. The next question was as to the means for the maintenance of the institution. Sir Richard Temple wrote in his minute referred to: "Under present circumstances, however, I am not sure that funds can be raised; the limited subscription heretofore promised would not be sufficient for so large a purpose; and certainly the Local Government is not able to make a grant of anything like this amount. If, in the future, funds shall become available, the project may be resuscitated." Started with such an exordium the scheme could not but fall through. But Sir Richard, if he could not give us the substance, wanted to give the shadow, and so he concluded his minute as follows:

Meanwhile, adjoining the hospital enclosure, there is a building which together with its out-offices and grounds, may be purchased for comparatively a small sum, and which with some additions and improvements, may be made to accommodate about forty poor persons (Natives). The subscriptions already promised may go some way towards defraying the cost of this arrangement, which should not exceed Rs. 25,000 in all. In that case the Government would contribute a share, provided that the grant thus required should not exceed Rs. 13,000. The medical supervision would be obtained from the existing staff of the Sealdah Hospital. The dieting and other contingencies would amount to a small sum monthly, of which half would be defrayed by Government, provided that the other half were met from private subscriptions. In this manner a humble, though useful beginning might be made for an institution that is much needed in Calcutta.

But there has not been subscription enough for the maintenance of even "forty persons,"—so much for the overflowing humane object of the move and its admitted necessity—and the Committee have accordingly resolved to wind up the concern. Our own idea had always been

to make the proposed Asylum a part of the District Charitable Society. In commenting on Sir Richard's minute we thus wrote in our issue of May 1, 1876:

The whole of the above statement goes against His Honor's proposal. The subscriptions are not likely to be large—we do not know whether even Rs. 10,000 has been yet subscribed notwithstanding Dr. Woodford's energetic efforts for the last three months—and monthly subscriptions will be still more precarious. We still stick to our own idea of making the institution a part of the District Charitable Society. That body has a Leper Asylum, and if two wings were added to this building, which would not cost perhaps more than Rs. 15,000 in the aggregate, and a monthly grant given by government as promised, the object would be attained and there would be also a sure prospect of permanency for the institution. The District Charitable Society has a Doctor, who will attend upon the patients, who however require nursing more than medication. We hope the Lieutenant Governor will yet reconsider his orders.

Even now this scheme is feasible. The Government is willing to pay the cost of the house about Rs. 35,000 (including the Government grant); let two wings be added to the Leper Asylum of the District Charitable Society at a cost of Rs. 15,000, which would accommodate at least fifty persons; there would be a balance of Rs. 20,000, which invested in four and half percents would yield Rs. 850 per annum; the cost of food would come to say Rs. 3 per head, and if the Government would as promised by Sir Richard Temple give half the cost of dieting and other contingencies the Asylum might yet become an accomplished fact. But Dr. Woodford has not moved in the matter in a practical way; his Committee have not made one good practical suggestion to Government, and yet Sir Ashley Eden is charged with the frustration of the scheme from a "jealousy" of Sir Richard Temple and "kindred feelings." Is he so low-minded as to harbour such despicable feelings? We could hardly conceive how a respectable journal like the *Statesman* could attribute such an unworthy motive to a ruler of the country, who whatever his shortcomings is undeniably far above the spirit of a petty trickster.

Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* has been not the less unjust in his criticisms. Adverting to Sir Ashley Eden's temporary divorce from Bengal our contemporary brings against him two serious charges, 1stly that he has neglected the province and the capital, and 2ndly that he has pushed his friends forward to the detriment of the interests of the public service. We do not purpose to write a memoir of Sir Ashley Eden's administration of Bengal or a vindication of it, but we put it to our contemporary, if he has taken notes of Sir Ashley's rule in Bengal, whether his statements have any foundation in truth. We have over and over said that it has been our misfortune to differ with Sir Ashley Eden on some cardinal questions such as the Vernacular Press Act and the Calcutta Municipality, but honest differences of opinion ought not to blind us against the substantial merits of a really able, upright, high-minded and sympathizing ruler. Far from the province being neglected by Sir Ashley Eden, there is not a nook and corner of it, we may say, which does not receive his attention. In fact, every department is conscious that his eyes are upon it, his mind thinks about it, his heart feels for it. From top to bottom there is but one feeling in the official hierarchy, it is this that the present head of the Government cannot be humbugged, cajoled or cantered away. But not only is there activity, but there are also signs of substantial progress. Sir Ashley is not a showy man; he does not care for dramatic effect, he works quietly, unseen and unheard, but any one who cares to enquire will at once see that there is solid progress going on in the country. As for favouring his friends, we confess this is the first time we have heard this charge. Being an old Bengal officer he must have friends in the service, and if they are really meritorious we do not see why they should suffer because they happen to be friends of the ruler of the land. Surely our contemporary will not lay down such a dangerous doctrine for public employ. As regards the natives we gratefully acknowledge that Sir Ashley Eden has within the last two years and a half done much to further the cause of their advancement. We need not particularise the high appointments which he has registered to the

natives or opened to them, but which had under past administrations been reserved for sahebs. We yield to none of our contemporaries in our love of free, frank, and uncompromising criticisms, but our own conscience and a close observation of English public life have taught us that no criticisms of public men and measures can have any good effect unless they be just, truthful, and thoroughly honest.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The accounts, which we continue to receive from Eastern Bengal, shew that considerable distress prevails in several parts of it. The prices current afford a sufficient proof that the poorer classes have been reduced to great straits. We give the prices below:

RICE COMMON.							
Eastern Districts.				Eastern Districts.			
	Present return	Corresponding return of last year.			Present return	Corresponding return of last year.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Dacca	10 0	12 4	Noakholly	11 0	12 0		
Furreehpore	9 0	12 0	Tippurah	9 12	12 8		
Backergunge	10 8	12 2	Chittagong				
Mymensing	9 0	12 4	Hill Tracts	11 6	8 14		
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	11 0	13 0		

It will be seen from the above that the prices have become higher in some of the Eastern Districts this year than they were last year. When it is also remembered that there have been a continuous flow of high prices for the last three years, the sufferings of the poorer classes cannot but be very great. Even deaths from starvation are reported from certain villages. The evil is aggravated by the denudation of old stores. Then the drought in April and May, followed by floods, has destroyed the *aus*, and has also contracted the prospects of the *aman* crop. All these circumstances have naturally filled the people of Eastern Bengal with great anxiety and alarm. At the same time we must admit that the present calamity is greatly due to the thoughtlessness and want of foresight of the agricultural population. They had had splendid crops for the last two years, but under the temptation of high prices they parted with their stores old and new, and now they have the mortification to pay more for rice for their own consumption than what they had obtained by selling their stocks. In 1873-74 when it was the fashion to create a famine or cry it up, Mr. Peacock, the then Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, saved his district by his prudence, forethought, and firmness. He visited the different parts of his district, and on learning that the ryots had stores in their hands advised them strongly not to part with them, telling them that if they then got Rs. 3 a maund they would have to pay a few weeks after perhaps Rs. 4 a maund; they took his advice and did not sell, and when the pinch came they found they were quite safe. Thus the district of 24-Pergunnahs under the good management of Mr. Peacock escaped the dire effects of the famine of 1873-74. It is a pity that the ryots of Eastern Bengal did not exercise this forethought in their hour of prosperity, but what is done is done and cannot be re-called. We do not believe there is any fear of a general famine in Eastern Bengal, though there is much distress in considerable tracts of the country. We are exceedingly glad to learn that there is no want of supply. A correspondent, who is thoroughly acquainted with the state of the rice trade in Eastern Bengal, and with the present condition of the people, writes to us as follows:

Providence out of evil brings good in its train; this fact is noticeable even in the present calamity. Water communication at present has facilitated rice trade so much that from the first symptoms of the scarcity traders have not been slow to avail themselves of the facilities of transport which Nature has thus provided. Rice and paddy from all directions have been pouring in abundance in every Village Bazar; the supply being equal to the demand distress has not assumed that dire magnitude which people had at first apprehended.

The fact is, the *aus* crop being gone, the people will be pinched for about three months, which that crop usually covers, and during this period there is sure to be much suffering among certain classes. And who are the greatest sufferers? As we said in a recent issue it is the poor middle-

class men with small fixed incomes, who cannot make the two ends meet in these hard times. And what would be the best mode of affording them relief? The problem was solved last year by some of the rich and public-spirited landholders in Eastern Bengal, who offered to sell rice at rates lower than the bazar rates. This measure was doubly beneficial, it helped the poor and kept the market steady. If they will now follow the same course, and also give advances in those cases in which the poor sufferers may not have the wherewithal for purchase of food, the present crisis, not without suffering here and there, may according to our present information be tided over. Considerable discrimination is, however, necessary in the exercise of this charity. Local measures of relief are certainly needed, but we hope a calamity of small dimensions will not be made general by exaggerations and indiscriminate action. While we would strongly condemn the apathy and insouciance of Government not unfrequently exhibited even when there is really famine and distress in the land, at the same time we would warn ambitious local officers and aspirants of titular honors against magnifying limited distress into a widespread famine. In these days of high prices there is not a district where distress does not prevail among certain classes, but if the State is to maintain all such distressed populations, how can the general tax-payer meet the Bill annually? We would therefore urge our countrymen in the Eastern districts to be circumspect and discriminating, and while we cannot too highly praise those public-spirited and benevolent gentlemen, who have come forward to relieve the really distressed, we hope they will see that their charity is not abused and that a general pauperism does not seize the land in consequence of misplaced benevolence.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE VERNACULAR.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the report of the Commission on medical education, at the Campbell and other Vernacular schools of medicine. We have not the report of the Commission before us, but it appears they set out by saying that the passed student of a vernacular medical school is "intended primarily for a hospital assistant, able to carry out intelligently the orders of the medical officer under whom he is placed, and not to be an independent practitioner until he has served for at least two years to the satisfaction of his superior officer. Even then he is only put in charge of comparatively unimportant dispensaries, in localities too poor to support an Assistant Surgeon. A secondary object of the school is to educate village practitioners, who will be content to settle in poor localities, to take the place now occupied by uneducated *baidis*, *hakims* and *kobirajes*, and extend to the poorer classes of the community, as far as possible, the benefits of a European medical training." The teaching at present given is condemned as altogether too theoretical and above the heads of the pupils, who, as a matter of fact, are found to have but little practical knowledge of their profession when brought to the test of actual work. The classes are at the same time far too large to be properly managed and controlled, a defect in the present system to which, as much as to the course of instruction followed, the failure of the institution to turn out a useful body of native doctors is, in the opinion of the Committee, mainly attributable. We have watched with some interest the development of vernacular medical education in this country, and while it has been in great demand, the quality of the article supplied, we are of opinion, has not been quite satisfactory. This failure we think has been due primarily to three causes, 1st the want of experience of the persons employed as teachers, 2nd the adoption of the system of lectures and not teaching, and 3rd the absence of suitable text-books. The first draw-back ought to have long ere this been removed, while the third has to a great extent been obviated by the labors of some of the teachers of the Campbell Medical School and others. The second evil did not

attract any attention, and it was not a little aggravated by the ignorance of the vernacular language on the part of the Superintendent of the School. With a view to introduce the requisite improvements the Committee recommend the following changes:

I.—That in future no more than 200 students be allowed in the school, and that only sufficient entries be permitted each year to keep up the numbers.

II.—That those students agreeing to enter Government service, if called upon should be received on payment of the existing fees, while private students should be called upon to pay fees more nearly proportioned to the cost of their education.

III.—That in future the standard of preliminary education required should be that implied by the students having passed. (1) the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, or (2) the Minor Scholarship examination, or (3) the Vernacular Scholarship examination, and that certificates from head-masters be no longer received.

IV.—That the giving of formal and didactic lectures should be diminished as much as possible, and that the teaching should in future be much more tutorial in its nature, the teacher expounding a text-book to his class, enlarging or giving his own views when necessary, and by constant examinations seeing that he carries his students along with him and that they understand everything as they proceed.

V.—That any class exceeding 75 in number should be divided into two sections and the teacher made to take the sections on alternate days attending five days in the week, instead of three as at present.

VI.—That the resident Assistant Surgeons of the hospital be required to assist in the teaching.

VII.—That a separate course of 50 lectures on Descriptive Anatomy and Elementary Physiology be instituted for first and second year students, and that the third-year course should be confined to demonstrations of Surgical Anatomy. Students should be made to point out the different surgically important spots on the living body, to apply tourniquets, map out regions, &c.

VIII.—That systematic lectures on Chemistry be discontinued, and that the teacher of Materia Medica be required to give so much instruction in Elementary Chemistry as is required to enable students to understand and apply the tests laid down in the Pharmacopœia and to roughly examine urine for clinical purposes.

IX.—That the present teacher of Chemistry, who will in future teach only Medical Jurisprudence, be placed in charge of the small-pox and moribund wards.

X.—That only one course of lectures on Midwifery including diseases of women and children, is necessary; that it should be elementary merely; and that no attempt should be made to teach Operative Midwifery. Every effort should be made to let the student see as many natural labours as possible, and to teach him what he ought to do in emergencies when instruments are not required.

XI.—That only one course of 30 lectures be required in Medical Jurisprudence in which the subject of injuries to the person should be treated in some detail. The symptoms, mode of treatment, and "post mortem" appearances in cases of poisoning should be taught, but not analysis for poison.

The Lieutenant Governor has approved the foregoing suggestions with a few exceptions. His Honor remarks:

There are, however, two points upon which he is not prepared to agree with them. The first is the proposal that Rai Kanai Lal Dey, Bahadoor, Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, should be forced to take charge of the moribund and small pox wards. This gentleman has hitherto been exempted from clinical work for sufficient reasons, and Sir Ashley Eden is not disposed now to impose it upon him. Some personal consideration may well be shown to such an old and valued servant of Government; but when he vacates his present appointment the Lieutenant Governor will not object to a different arrangement being made in the case of his successor.

The other proposal to which the Lieutenant Governor must demur is the one that all suburban police cases should be sent to the Sealdah hospital instead of to Alipore for report and *post mortem* examination. This will entail upon the teachers the necessity of attending the Alipore Courts to give evidence, where they might be detained in a manner likely to interfere seriously with the performance of their duties. There ought to be a sufficient number of dead bodies available from the wards of the Sealdah Hospital itself or from the Calcutta Police dead house, for all purposes of instruction.

We could not conceive with what consistency the Commission had proposed to put Rai Kanye-

lal Dey Bahadur in charge of the small-pox hospital and moribund ward, when they knew well that his specialty was Chemistry. We are glad to notice that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has done justice to this old, devoted, meritorious, and "valued" servant of Government. Perhaps the Commission was not aware that Government takes much more work from Babu Kanyelal Dey by making constant references to him for opinion on chemical and other professional questions, particularly in connection with indigenous drugs than it does from teachers of the Campbell Medical School, who have to attend the hospital for one or two hours daily, and that the absorption of a man of his special attainments and experience in clinical work would have been a serious loss to the public.

There are a few points in the recommendations of the Commission and the resolution of the Lieutenant Governor, which we will briefly notice. In the first place we do not think that the Commission have acted wisely in abolishing the chair of Chemistry. In this country much use might be made of the indigenous drugs, if a proper knowledge of Botany and Chemistry were imparted to the students. If the instruction hitherto given were not practical, that defect could have been remedied, but the chair ought not to have been abolished. Then again we think the subject of Hygiene should have been included in the curriculum of students. There is so much to be learnt about dietary, the quality of water, clothing, village sanitation, &c. that if a properly qualified teacher be employed to give instruction on this subject, it will be a gain to the cause of medical education in this country and of humanity.

Then we think the Lieutenant Governor has not acted wisely by refusing to pay the examiners. The efficiency of instructions depends greatly upon the mode of examination, and at present that work is done very perfunctorily. In the first place it is now considered the duty of the Professors of the Medical College to examine the students of the Campbell School in their respective branches, but practically that work is done by the teachers of the School under their superintendence. In the second place the examination is conducted orally in the vernacular and the Professors of the Medical College being ignorant of the vernacular do not necessarily understand the answers given. As a matter of course they depend upon the teachers, who again are personally interested in the results of the examinations. Further, if as directed by the Lieutenant Governor, three professors of the Medical College are to be hereafter selected to conduct the examinations, without reference to their respective studies, and without remuneration, the work is sure to be performed still more perfunctorily than now. As regards the detailed work of instruction we have no practical acquaintance with the subject, but it strikes us that in elementary schools like the Vernacular Medical Schools unless the subjects are continually kept before the student they are apt to be lost sight of. We read that a separate course of 50 lectures on Descriptive Anatomy and Elementary Physiology should be instituted for first and second year students, and that the third-year course should be confined to demonstrations of Surgical Anatomy. Now, if the lectures on Descriptive Anatomy and Elementary Physiology lay with the second year, and the third year be devoted only to surgical anatomy, we fear very few students will read Descriptive Anatomy in the third year, and if they forget the first principles, they will profit little by practical instruction in the third year. We wish the Lieutenant Governor had laid some stress upon the mode of instruction to be followed. The present system of lectures is a source of convenience to the teachers, who loosen their bag of words for an hour, and then go away, little caring whether or no the students have understood them or profited by their lectures. The interrogatory system of teaching is very necessary in an elementary school, and we hope Dr. Mackenzie will insist upon it. A numerical roll of every class in every subject should be kept by every teacher, who should be required to give weekly marks opposite the name of each student as a record of progress.

PARLIAMENTARY WARFARE.

THERE was a brilliant specimen of Parliamentary warfare in the House of Lords on the Duke of Argyll's motion on the Foreign Policy of Her Majesty's Government. The motion attracted a most distinguished audience. The London correspondent of a contemporary says: "All the ministers were in their places; and on the opposite side were Lords Granville, Aberdare, Ripon, Carlisle, Kimberley, Bruce, Cardwell, the Duke of Somerset, and the Duke of Argyll. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge were on the front cross bench, and near them sat Lord Derby; and Lord Dufferin, just over from St. Petersburg, occupied a seat near the Woolsack. The Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark were in one of the side galleries, and on the other side sat the Marchioness of Salisbury with her two daughters; and all the front of the Throne was crowded, while in the galleries and outside the bar the visitors from the Lower House filled every vacant space. The Duke's speech—though His Grace looked more pale and careworn than ever—was quite worthy of the occasion, and filled as it was with vigorous and biting irony, heavy strictures, and prepared invective, the interest was fully sustained for two long hours." We will give a few choice bits of Parliamentary rhetoric from the principal speeches delivered on the occasion. The Duke began by paying a high compliment to the Parliamentary strength of the Ministry, and complained, we must confess, in a plaintive school-boy tone, of the repulses given to the opposition. His Grace said: "I think we have not been repulsed by what is called a fire of precision; we have been beaten rather by a sort of Zulu rush. (A laugh.) Our order has been broken, our camp has been taken, and we have been assailed right and left. (Laughter.) Indeed, I do not know a more signal proof of the success of Her Majesty's Government in their foreign policy, so far as Parliamentary divisions are concerned, than the fact that they have thrown out two of their most eminent colleagues without the smallest effect upon their power." He protested that the ministry had a monopoly of British patriotism. He charged the Marquis of Salisbury with "stump" oratory in his incautious promises to Manchester. He then thus hurled his anathemas against the Foreign Minister. He said: "I have now been upwards of 30 years in public life, and I never knew a Minister more difficult to understand or to follow. For instance the other night, when he came down to the House to explain in dulcet tone the entire fulfilment of the treaty of Berlin, he shone like the peaceful evening star. (Laughter.) But sometimes he is like the red planet Mars, and occasionally he flames in the midnight sky, not only perplexing the nations, but perplexing his own nearest friends and followers. (Cheers and laughter.) We have differed from the noble Marquis, but we have not differed from him more than he has differed from himself." Again: "We have differed from him, it is true, but not more, I think, than the noble Marquis differed from himself when he denounced the study of small maps, and when afterwards he sat a humble disciple at the feet of those two great captains of Russophobia—Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Bartle Frere." He then taunted the ministry about its triumphant and defiant attitude:

The noble marquis went on to speak of certain public men of whom I am one, as having described "sharp curves." My lords what does this mean? Turkey having been given 20 years to reform, and having become worse instead of better we have said the experiment of 1856 had failed. The radius of our curve was 20 years, but the radius of the curves which have been described by the noble marquis himself has been three weeks or a month. (Cheers and laughter.) I want to know what is the secret of this angry and disappointed language. Cannot you enjoy your triumphs in peace? Why mangle the bodies of the dead like the Zulus? (Laughter.) What is the secret of all this rancour? Do you think we are like the dry bones in the vision of Ezekiel—that we are likely to rise up soon an exceeding great army? Or is there another cause for it? Are you conscious that while your opinions have triumphed in the world? (Cheers.) Is this the secret of your dissatisfaction and of your mortified tone. I will try to assist you in searching into your own consciences. (Laughter.) I want to know what you have accomplished with your great majorities your ringing cheers your Imperial decorations? What have you done for England and for the world—for the freedom of the East and for the limitation of the power of Russia? What has been the net result of your triumph? Have you done what you intended to do or is your pretext to the people of England as regard the Treaty of Berlin one great political imposture? (Cheers.)

His Grace next launched upon the practical results of the Berlin Treaty, and in referring to the convention with Turkey about her Asiatic provinces he said:

Conceive the rashness of that transaction. You exercised your own freedom, and I think wisely, but your determination as far as you could to impair and hamper the freedom of future Governments of England, and compel your country, very possibly under most disastrous circumstances, to go to war with Russia if she should acquire any territory in Asia Minor. Is this a foreign policy of spirit and dignity? Is this a brave foreign policy? It seems to me a foreign policy founded on and essentially involving a conspicuous example of political cowardice. (Hear, hear.) You have no right to revenge yourselves on posterity for the rebuff you have received in submitting to Russia. You ought to have left the hands of the future English Government as free as they were before; and I cannot conceive any convention made by an English Government less worthy of them than this convention, which you know you cannot execute, but which will be a serious embarrassment to those who come after you.

His Grace then turned to Afghanistan and said:

In India we are dealing with half-civilized peoples to whom the forms of European diplomacy are not familiar. Many of our obligations rest upon the words of Viceroys and Governors-General, and the distinction made by Lord Lytton between treaty obligations and obligations under the solemn promises of Lord Mayo, Lord Lawrence, and Lord Northbrook, was distinctly injurious to the honor of the British Crown. (Hear, hear.) There is yet another result of your proceeding in the East. It is that the British Government is capable, and that the Secretary of State for India is capable, of something very like double dealing in the negotiations. That is a very serious charge. ("Hear, hear" from the Ministerial benches.) I quite admit that; and unless I am able to give chapter and verse for this accusation, I should certainly retract it. If the noble marquis shall prove that I am mistaken, I will publicly withdraw it. But I think it my duty to say here, and in his presence, what I have said elsewhere in regard to his conduct in this negotiation. I can put in a nutshell what I have to say upon it.

After recounting the story of the Afghan War His Grace thus commented upon Lord Lytton:

There is one other result of your proceedings in regard to Afghanistan to which I also allude with very great regret. It is not one for which the noble marquis has any personal responsibility except that the Government to which he belongs has sanctioned the proceedings of Lord Lytton. I know very well the difficulty of throwing overboard, especially in the face of an opposition, a Governor-General whom you yourselves appointed, and to whom you gave secret instructions, such as those to which I have referred. But I am sorry to say that one consequence of these transactions is that in personal conference with the Princes of India they can no longer trust that a Viceroy will treat them with common fairness, or will quote their arguments with a decent regard to accuracy. I will not weary the house with the details which I might quote in support of this assertion, but I may say that I never go back to those conferences at Peshawar between Sir L. Pelly and the late Noor Mahomed without a feeling of utter shame and humiliation. We have the fairness, the dignity, and truth on the side of the Mahomedan and the Afghan, and we have everything that is the opposite to these on the side of the Englishman and the Christian. My lords depend upon it that whatever may be the result of your negotiations with Yakoub Khan, it will remain indelibly fixed in the history of India that the Amir Shere Ali had a perfect right to say that he had a deep-rooted distrust of the good faith and sincerity of the British Government. (Hear, hear.)

His Grace thus alluded to the cost of the Afghan war:

Another consequence, and I think almost dangerous consequence, of the conduct of the Government in respect to Afghanistan, is that you are willing to saddle the people of India with the cost of the wars, which by your own confession are not required for their protection. I say that on this ground, that when you withdrew your Agent from Cabul secretly and without telling Parliament, knowing that you were not entitled to go to war, you fell back on the doctrine which we have always maintained on this side of the House, that our position in India was so secure that it was quite unnecessary to be alarmed about the state of Afghanistan. Our military frontier was so strong that we could afford to watch and wait. You say now that we could not afford to wait; but what did you say before? You said,—"We will watch and wait. We won't go to war with the Amir because he won't receive an envoy. We are confident in our position." In a conversation in October 10, 1876, Lord Lytton said to our Agent, Alta Mahomed,—"As matters now stand the British Government is able to order an overwhelming force into Afghanistan, either for the protection of the Amir or the vindication of its own interests, long before a single Russian soldier could reach Cabul;" and he illustrated this statement by "detailed reference to the statistics of the Russian military force in Central Asia and the British military force in India, showing the available troops of either Power within certain distances of Cabul." Observe what a careful statement this is. And what does Lord Lytton say in the despatch of May 10, 1877? He says the further course of Cabul politics "we cannot foresee, and do not attempt to predict; but we await its natural development with increased confidence in the complete freedom and paramount strength of our position." Here is a confession on the part of the Government of India, that our position was one of "paramount strength," so that we could afford to be indifferent to the conduct of the Amir. Since the subsequent war arose out of the Russian Mission—which was a mere bluster put to your side in consequence of your conduct in Europe—you have no right to saddle the people of India with the expenses of that war. It is a war, by your own confession, not necessary to their defence. I will not go into the somewhat intricate subject of Indian finance, but I will venture to say this, that if there ever was most of all unjust to saddle the people of India in such a way, it is when the Indian finances are in such a critical state as they are now. (Hear, hear.) We all know the enormous additional burdens which are now im-

posed by the loss through exchange and by the famine. The Government of India has been obliged to impose additional taxation for a famine fund. To impose the expense of this war upon the people of India is, therefore, not only inexpedient, but most unjust. It will be lasting results of your Policy that the people of India will be afraid of your casting upon them the cost of your anti-Russian passions and panics.

His Grace thus concluded:

My lords, I understand the rancour of the language to which I referred at the beginning of my speech. I understand the mortification with which, in spite of all your Parliamentary triumphs, you look back upon the Treaty of Berlin, which, as I have said is little more than the Treaty of San Stefano. My lords, you are beginning to be found out. (A laugh.) The people of this country are beginning to see that you have not obtained for them what they expected. It is not we, the members of the Opposition, who are accusing you. Time is your great accuser; the course of events is summing up the case against you. What have you to say, I shall wait to hear; what have you to say why you should not receive an adverse verdict at the hands of the public, as you certainly will be called upon to receive it at the bar of history?

Lord Beaconsfield was not quite successful this time in vituperative rhetoric. We give his exordium:

My lords, you are aware as the noble duke has just reminded you that at this moment the Amir of Afghanistan is a self-invited but honoured guest in the English camp (hear) with the avowed object of negotiating a treaty of peace and friendship with the Queen of England, and I may say that under these circumstances when I heard of the intended motion of the noble duke and that he was going to call the attention of the House to the results of our foreign policy in Europe and Asia, I think I had some reason yesterday to remind him of that state of affairs to which I have referred and to leave it with confidence to his discretion, as I left it then to observe a statesmanlike silence in the circumstances now existing. My lords, I have been deeply disappointed in these expectations. (Cheers.) At this very moment, when the questions to which he has referred such as the appointment of a European Resident in the cities of that Sovereign when those questions are still under consideration and which at this very moment are the subject of negotiations, the noble duke has thought it proper referring as he said only to the past to treat these subjects in a manner—and in a manner which in the present conditions of communication may in 24 hours be known in those parts—which certainly may greatly affect the carriage of those negotiations. (Cheers.) When I consider these circumstances when I remember the position of the noble duke, a man of eminence for his ability and so exalted in his position, a man who has more than once been the trusted counsellor of his Sovereign, when I see that such a man as he comes forward with a criticism which I will not call malevolent, but which certainly was envenomed (loud cheers), attacks the policy of the Government which at this moment must be weighed and scanned with the most intense interest abroad I must say that I am greatly astonished. (Loud cheers.) My Parliamentary experience has not been little but certainly in the course of that experience I remember no similar instance of a person placed in so high a position adopting the course which the noble duke has thought it right to take. (Cheers.) For the reasons which I gave yesterday I shall certainly not follow the noble duke into the subject to which he has referred.

A London correspondent says that Lord Beaconsfield was put to so much confusion by the brisk artillery of the Duke's eloquence that he could hardly make a decent retreat. Lord Salisbury was more effective, but not quite sustained. We give the beginning of his speech: "I should have preferred not to make any observations in this debate, and I do not know that I need trouble you at any length, for I think that to the least practised member of your lordships' House it will be obvious that, in the speech which he has made, the noble duke was only flogging a dead horse. (A laugh.) I must say, however, that I look with some alarm on the precedent the noble duke has set. If every distinguished member of this House who spends his winter on the shores of the Mediterranean thinks himself entitled to make when he comes back all the speeches he would have made had he remained at home, I fear the time left at our disposal will be very limited. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The noble duke dwelt much on the kind of bad language which noble lords sitting on these front benches have used and proceeded to give an example of it. (Hear, hear.) After rebuking us for the harsh nature of the remarks that some of us have addressed to him, he said that we had "duped the English people;" that we had been guilty of political misdemeanours;" that we had been "guilty of political cowardice;" that we have been "shuffling with treaties;" and "double-dealing with the native princes;" and that, compared with us, the native princes, Hindoo and Mahomedan, were fair-dealing people. (Hear, hear.) I think after that catalogue of flowers of oratory we are still in debt, and that if the balance is to be struck there is still a large amount of bad language to be used on this side of the House. (Laughter.) Indeed, if we take into account all that has been said, not by irresponsible members of the other

House, but by members of weight and position, I think there will be a perfect bankruptcy on our side. (Renewed laughter.)"

Such were the flowers of Parliamentary rhetoric strewn in the House. The reader if he wishes to enjoy the debate should read the whole of it. We only wish that those prudes, who denounce the Calcutta Commissioners for acrimonious discussions, would point the moral of this debate. Here was a live Duke, father of the Queen's son-in-law, and with royal blood running in his own veins, who attacked the ministry with a gusto and vituperative eloquence which Disraeli in his palmiest days could alone match. Really we have no patience with those genteel noodles, who not having the power or courage to call a spade a spade, censure those who do possess that power and courage.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE LEARN that Sir Ashley Eden will leave Darjeeling for the metropolis by the middle of the next month. Sir Stuart Bayley is expected in Calcutta by about the 6th or 8th proximo. We are credibly informed that there is no truth in the rumour that Sir Ashley goes to Madras or Bombay after finishing his work at Simla. His Honour returns to Bengal in November.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that ill-health compels Mr. A. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, to take leave for three months. Mr. Mackenzie has worked very hard, and needs rest. We believe Mr. H. L. Harrison, the present officiating Secretary in the Financial Department, will act for him as Revenue Secretary, but we have not heard who will act for Mr. Harrison.

GOOD NEWS from Manchester! Seeing that the exemption of cotton goods from the Indian import duty extends to only 30s., the cotton lords, we are informed, have resolved to manufacture goods for India chiefly under that category. In this way they hope to escape the duty altogether. What a prospect before the Indian Financier! And Lord Lytton said to the Deputation of the British Indian Association that the question of the repeal of the duties would be decided solely with an eye to the "true interests of India!"

A QUERIST asks, whether it is true that the Secretary of State did send out peremptory orders to the Government of India prohibiting the Additional Members of the Vice-Regal Legislative Council from proceeding to Simla. If so, why have Messrs. Cockerell, Colvin and Hope been permitted to go to Simla? Perhaps, Sir John Strachey may answer this question, which does assume a serious aspect in these days of vigorous retrenchment, but will he condescend to shew his hand?

THE GRINDING License tax, which the poor people, who have been specially brought under it, have not paid without muttering curses upon the hand that has devised it, has not proved very productive. The Government of Bengal had, we believe, hoped to realize about forty lacs of rupees, but the actual returns we hear shew a gross collection of about 25 lacs of rupees throughout the Bengal Provinces. The total amount collected up to the 23rd instant amounts to Rs. 24,58,748. The proceeds of the tax in Calcutta had been estimated by Mr. Metcalfe at about 8 lacs of rupees, but we hear that the gross collection in the metropolis will not exceed three lacs and a half. And Heaven knows what annoyance, hardship, and oppression have been committed in order to raise even this small sum! The first year's working of the License tax has afforded abundant testimony as to the utter unsuitability of direct taxation to the circumstances of the people of this country.

ANOTHER trophy for Sir John Strachey! In consequence of that memorable stroke of his

brilliant genius, the License Tax Act, business in Calcutta has been at a stand-still for the last four days owing to a strike of the carters, who have been charged with this tax. They have not only refused to pay the tax, but have given a good drubbing to some of the myrmidons of the Municipality, who went to realize the tax from them under the usual distress warrant. Not a cart is to be found, and goods cannot therefore be carried from one place to another, ships cannot be loaded and unloaded, and all trading operations, which require carting, are consequently suspended. We should like to know the loss which the trade and shipping of the town have suffered in consequence of the strike of the carters, and also who will make good the loss to them. Happily the time for the realization of the license tax for 1878-79 under distress expires to-day, and as to-morrow the cartmen will be free from the visits of the tax-gatherer, it is hoped that they will return to business. We pity the Municipality in its present plight. It has no interest whatever in the License tax; it gets all the *badnam*, while the money goes to the coffers of the Government of India. Poor Mr. Souttar! how much he is bothered and worried by this troublesome work for which he is neither paid by the Municipality nor by the Government.

Just as we were going to press we were informed that Mr. Souttar's tact and judgment have proved successful. He has reduced the assessment from Rs. 5 to one rupee per head, and the cartmen have given in. The carts were out yesterday at noon.

THE TIMES OF INDIA's London correspondent has telegraphed the following:

The question of the abolition of the Cotton duties engaged the attention of the House of Lords last night during the discussion on the India Budget.

Lord Northbrook made speech expressing great regret that Lord Lytton had overridden the views of his council in abolishing the duties and had thereby adopted retrograde policy.

Lord Lawrence joined in the condemnation of the Government, and Marquis of Ripon expressed concurrence in the remarks of the two ex-viceroy.

The Marquis of Salisbury made speech in reply, which is generally regarded as feeble.

Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State) also took part in the discussion and admitted that the duties had been abolished in the interests of Lancashire.

The Times in a leader this morning again deals with the question of the abolition of the Cotton Duties, and severely condemns the conduct of the Government in remitting the duties, confessedly according to the admission of Lord Cranbrook, in the interest of Lancashire, and in disregard of the financial difficulties of India. Public opinion is strongly against the Government.

But the British Indian Association, said Lord Lytton, had calumniated the Government by imputing its action in the matter of the cotton duties to pressure from Manchester. May we ask who has now been proved to be the real calumniator?

It is RUMOURED that Lord Lytton will be made an Earl in recognition of his services in connection with the Affghan War. However grateful His Lordship might feel for this distinguished mark of the Sovereign's favour, how gratified would he have been if he could say that he had also won the gratitude of the people, whose destinies have been committed to his care by a benevolent Providence! We are afraid that impartial history will not pass the same verdict upon his Indian administration that a partizan Government, whom he has without doubt served most loyally, is about to pass by elevating him to an earldom.

REUTER has telegraphed the melancholy intelligence of the demise of Lord Lawrence. In him the Indian Civil Service loses its most distinguished representative. He came out to India in 1831 and after passing through the usual grades of the service with considerable credit and distinction he became Chief Commissioner and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. During the memorable crisis of the Sepoy Mutiny he was the sentinel at our North-Western Frontier, and under a combination of circumstances proved or was popularly believed to be the Saviour of India. Always a favorite child of Fortune he was at that critical moment surrounded by a band of men, who were born to rule in emergencies, and under their ad-

vice, with their aid, and sometimes under their irresistible impulse, it was his lot to weather the storm, which then swept over the empire. Sir John Lawrence resigned the Indian Civil Service with a pretty full purse and amid hosannas of praise for his highly successful career. Then came the Sittana war in 1863; Lord Elgin had died, and all England turned to the Saviour of India for the safety of the Empire. He was accordingly sent out to India as Viceroy and Governor General, but before he had landed the Sittana business had been practically over. Lord Lawrence was the first *pukka* Civilian Governor General of India, but his administration was not in keeping with the reputation and success which he had achieved as a Punjab administrator. He was a civilian of the dead-level, vigour-beyond-the-law school, and had not therefore much sympathy with the natural leaders of native society or with the educated natives at large. But he had moderated much when the responsibilities of the empire devolved upon him, and on return to England became quite a philo-Indian. His last utterances in the House of Lords were in the interest of the millions of India—we mean his protest against the reduction of the cotton duties. In the history of British rule in India Lord Lawrence will occupy the place of a prominent figure. He was sixty-nine years of age.

WE THANK our contemporary of the *Statesman* for keeping up the fire against that iniquitous provision of the Criminal Procedure Code, which permits appeal against acquittal. Our contemporary first refers to the case of Tara Chand Sikdar, which was disposed of by the High Court in May last. In this case, the accused had been acquitted of a charge of murder for which he had been tried along with two others by the Sessions Court of Backergunge. The Government preferred an appeal against the acquittal. The appeal was admitted, the man was arrested and kept in *hajat*, but subsequently on the day of hearing the Deputy Legal Remembrancer made the astounding announcement that as Tara Chand Sikdar was not the principal offender, the Government did not wish to proceed with the prosecution. The case of one of the principal offenders came on for hearing before the High Court and the following judgment was delivered:—

This is an appeal against an order of acquittal. The Sessions Judge and the assessors who had the witnesses before them, and observed their demeanour, have rejected the evidence adduced by the prosecution as unworthy of credit. In appeal we are asked to set aside this concurrent opinion of the Judge and assessors, and accept the evidence as reliable. Under these circumstances it appears to us that the evidence must be unexceptionally good to warrant us to act upon it. We have carefully considered that evidence, and the argument of the learned counsel who appeared before us in support of appeal. Although reasons upon which the Sessions Judge has decided the case do not appear to be satisfactory, and although too much importance seems to have been attached by the Judge to the inconsistency which exists between the medical evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution,—an inconsistency which is capable of reasonable explanation,—still we dismissed the appeal saying that the evidence is not so clear and convincing as would justify us in appeal to come to different conclusion from that of the Judge and the assessors.

In connection with the case of Mohunt Luchmidas, in which Mr. Magrath figured so conspicuously, our contemporary publishes some extraordinary correspondence. The first is a letter from Mr. Barlow, the Bhaugulpore Commissioner, enquiring of the Legal Remembrancer whether there was any good ground for the defence of Mr. Magrath by way of appeal against the judgment of the Judge of Bhaugulpore. The second is the reply of Mr. O'Kinealy, the Legal Remembrancer, in which he says that "any attempt to make public these proceedings by appeal or otherwise must result in bringing discredit not only on the officers concerned, but probably on the service to which they belong." All honor to Mr. O'Kinealy for this candid and straight-forward opinion. By the bye we learn that the case has not been brought to the notice of Government either by the local officers or by the parties themselves, and that the Lieutenant Governor on seeing the report of the case in the papers has of his own motion called upon the High Court for the records of the case. If this is the fact, then we hope that Mr. Barlow will be hauled over the coals. Surely, it was

his duty as Commissioner, to report the matter to Government. The responsibility of allowing Mr. Magrath to take the benefit of his furlough without explaining his conduct clearly rests upon him.

REVIEW.

Cherry Stones ; By Greece Chunder Dutt, Calcutta, 1879.

This is a neat little volume of poems from the pen of a scion of the Rambagan Dutt Family, that nest of singing birds, as the veteran D. L. R. used to call it. For some time past, we are sorry to say, these birds had ceased to sing, but we are glad to find that they are beginning to break their silence.

We do not understand why the author has adopted such a quaint and strange title for his book. Cherry Stones!—we have no cherries in Bengal. Mangoes are the fruits of our predilection, but then, "Mangoes Stones" would have sounded odd. Seriously, a name suggestive of our poet's land of nativity would have been more graceful and acceptable.

The major portion of the volume consists of sonnets, of which there are fifty-six, and of 28 miscellaneous pieces. The sonnet is one of the most difficult forms of poetical composition, but Mr. Dutt has amply shown that he has achieved undoubted success in this direction. We shall quote the last two sonnets as instances of his skill. The first, characterised by a lofty, chivalrous sentiment, is grand and resonant :—

SONNET.

1871

O ever first to quell presumptuous pride,
To dare the despot's wrath and bar his way,
The impious foes of liberty to slay,—
Of stainless honor, and of valor tried,
O high-souled France! in sa'ness turn aside,
From the rude world in this thy evil day,
Bend low the knee to God, and weep, and say,—
Thou art my Help, my Confidence and Guide :
'Tis writ, the king who smote Jehovah's foes
With a continual stroke who in His sight
Was the Great Hammer of the earth, arose
From his sad fall arrayed with heavenly might ;
Therefore bend low the knee—lift up the eye,
Plead with thy God O France!—thou canst not die.

The second is in a different strain,—sweet, fresh, and chaste :

SONNET.

To a Dove.

Fair haunter of the gloomy banyan's bough,
Whose presence tells that cloudless skies are near,
That soon the husbandman with oar clear,
And "shining morning face" shall guide the plough,
Dull must the mortal be, and harsh I trow,
Who dreams no dreams, whom no illusions cheer
At thy approach, who feels no happy tear
Bedew his eyes, no flush on cheek and brow !
For me, this morn thy murmur like a spell,
Blots from my eyes the shady banyan tree,
I see instead, the billows sink and swell,
The Ark slow drifting o'er a shoreless sea,
An thy progenitor its weary way,
Winging in silence with an olive spray.

Several of the sonnets are descriptive of Indian scenery. The scenes have been depicted pretty fairly, but evidently not with the sharp truth of actual perception. They are, however, well-turned and can take their place beside the admired productions of English sonneteers, Strong, Trench, Alford, and others.

Now for a couple of specimens from among the miscellaneous poems :—The first is a charade,—very ingenious,—thoroughly "English," and worthy of the pen of Winthrop Mackworth Praed, the rival and contemporary of Macaulay at Cambridge, who elicited the admiration of the public by his spirited charades and enigmas in *Knights Magazine*.

A CHARADE.

Before my First with horse and foot,
The Duke in leaguer lay,
Huge cannons crowned the slopes around,
And cruisers watched the bay ;
For though the foe was stout of heart
The ramparts strong and high,
His Grace had vowed a solemn vow,
To conquer, or to die.

My second heard the volunteers
Receive the word to form,
To spring the mine, to launch the bridge,
And win the breach by storm ;
Her nimble hand on sky and air
Had flung a sable pall,
But soon a lurid light illumed
The camp and crowded wall.

When rumour bore on rushing wings
The startling news to town,
The sheriffs to the victor sent
A wreath and mural crown ;
And let the bonfires blaze, they said,
And let the church bells toll,
Right valiantly the host hath won
My first within my whole !

The solution of the above lies in the word "fort-night."

The next piece is quite as spirited, and a subject fit for the pencil of Turner.

ON BOARD S. S. "RETRIBUTION."

Off Cape Fiolant.

With ensigns spread and shotted guns
Where seagulls circle free,
For months we roll, and fling at dusk,
Red lights on rock and sea.

'Tis ours to watch with sleepless zeal,
Though fierce the north winds blow,
The white stone forts that crown the cliffs,
The ships that lurk below.

No cruiser dares dart out in chase,
While thus before the bay
We slowly wheel, as wheels in air
The flame-eyed hawk for prey.

A bank of sand looms close astern,
Ahead the surf-bound coast,
Yet unconcerned alone we float,
The eye of England's host.

It is hardly possible to open this little volume anywhere without being arrested by striking thoughts and still more striking expressions, by the music of the lines, and the finish of the pieces. What is wanting in them is "subtlety of emotion," and originality of perception. This may have arisen from the writer devoting himself more to European rather than to Oriental subjects. Our poet seems to know Sanskrit. Why does he not join Monier Williams, Griffiths and other orientalists in giving to the world choice specimens of the writings of our ancient bards? He has here a wide field for the exercise of his talents. We thank Mr. Greece Chunder Dutt for the pleasure, which the perusal of his excellent little volume has given us. We hope the present volume is only the forerunner of others from his pen.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Simla 25th. 17h. 30m.—From Candahar. Nothing of importance has occurred in the city or province during last week. Sartip Mir Mahomed Khan has arrived in Naozad a district of Zamindawar where the people were collecting to resist him till quieted by Sardar Gul Mahomed Khan from Girishk. The other Furrah refugees are believed to be still there. A gang of robbers have been prowling about cantonment lately and on Monday morning robbed and murdered a camel driver close to his lines. It is reported that Sardar Mahomed Tabir Khan, Son of Mahomed Sharif Khan, is on his way from Kabul to take up the Government of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. No caravan from Herat has arrived during past fortnight and there is no news from there or Sciatan. The road however is believed to be safe throughout. Health of troops is fairly good, no signs of cholera extending here though one case reported from Chaman. Major Campbell arrived on Saturday having completed Survey of Birghana route on which he reports favorably, harvest is nearly gathered in, crops exceptionally good, though sowing less than usual ; wheat is selling at fourteen seers, and barley at twenty four. From Peshawar, dated 25th. All the troops have left Dhakka. The 29th. Native Infantry are at Lundi Khanah. The 45th Sikhs Mountain Battery have reached Lundi Kotal.

28th. 14h. 26m.—From Cabul it is stated all quiet in the city, troops getting their annual leave. The troops in Cabul turned out to meet Amir Mahomed Afzal's house is being prepared for the British Envoy. Shahbaz Khan has been ordered to proceed with two Regiments to Kushi to meet Major Cavagnari. It is settled that General O'Connell and General Phayre are to be the Madras and Bombay Members respectively of the Army Commission.

28th. 15h. 57m.—The Queen Empress has accorded her sanction to Major Cavagnari being appointed as Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at Cabul.

MONEY MARKET.

(June 28, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 92 14 a 93 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	" 97 0 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	" 95 4 a
4½ Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879) Reduced to 4 p. ct.	" 98 12 a 99 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	" 98 12 a 99 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan),	" 98 12 a 99 0

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 15 years (1882) ..	Rs. 100 4 a 100 8
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CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ..	Rs. 106 0 a 106 8
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ..	" 106 8 a 107 0
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ..	" 107 0 a 108 0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ..	" 108 0 a 109 0
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ..	" 110 0 a 110 0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ..	" 110 8 a 111 0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ..	" 99 0 a 100 8

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Secretary Daragunge Reading Club, Allahabad...	8	9	0
Moulvi Ashrafuddeen Ahmed, Hooghly.....	13	0	0
Moulvi Elahi Bux, Rampore Beauliah.....	6	7	0
Venkata Chellum Esq., Musulipatam.....	13	4	0
Moulvi Mobaruk Ali, Jailor, Mymensing.....	13	4	0

Baboo Bhoopaty Churn Ghosal, Baraich, Oudh ..	6	10	0
" Doorgaprasad Ghose, Hooghly.....	13	4	0
" Gopal Chunder Coondoo, Gholapookria ..	13	4	0
" Bolye Chand Sen, Bankipore.....	12	13	0
" Peary Mohan Banerjee, Hazareebagh ..	13	4	0
" Bhola Nath Das, Dhobri.....	13	4	0
" Bepin Behary Chatterjee, Budderpore...	7	0	0
" Hem Chunder Banerjee, Rawalpindee ..	10	0	0
" Aghore Chunder Mookerjee, Somastipore ..	10	0	0
" Joyhuray Lal Bose, Jalleh.....	6	10	0
" Jodoo Nath Sen, Joypore ..	6	10	0
" Nilmadub Bose, Serathoo.....	5	0	0
" Mohini Mohun Datta, Chingurak ..	6	12	0
" Purasuram Khund, Jorehat ..	5	0	0
" Jogender Chander Banerjee, Lahore.....	13	4	0
" Tarak Nath Maschatak, Kirwi.....	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, —June 25, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. H. Risley, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments, is allowed special leave for a period of six months, under Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave from the afternoon of the 21st June to the 4th July 1879, under Section 34 of the Code.

Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-four days, under Rule I Section 35 of the Civil Leave Code preparatory to retirement from the service.

Mr. W. H. Verner, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, during the absence on special duty, of Mr. C. D. Field or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Taylor is re-appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Major R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner, Jalpigoree, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Deputy Commissioners, during the absence, on deputation, of Colonel H. M. Boddam, or until further orders.

Major A. W. B. Power, Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is re-appointed to act in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 5th ultimo, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. D. Morton, or until further orders.

Captain E. G. Lillingston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners' vice Major R. C. Money.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is re-appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 5th ultimo, vice Mr. A. W. B. Power.

Captain C. H. Garbett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner Singbhoom, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners, vice Captain E. G. Lillingston.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Rajmahal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Commissioners, during the absence, on deputation, of Major L. Blathwayt, or until further orders.

Surgeon D. D. Cunningham is appointed to be a member of the Committee of Management for the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxer, Shahabad, is allowed leave for four days, to enable him to appear at the high Proficiency Examination in Bengali to be held at Calcutta in July next.

Mr. J. Tweedie, Additional Judge of the Rajshahye Division, is appointed to be Civil and Sessions Judge of the districts of Pubna and Bogra, with head-quarters at Pubna. Mr. Tweedie will, however, continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

Mr. H. W. Gordon is appointed to act as Civil and Sessions Judge of the districts of Pubna and Bogra, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Tweedie, or until further orders.

The above orders will take effect from the 1st July 1879. Mr. F. A. Slack, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kalimpong, Darjeeling, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of Rajshahye.

Baboo Protap Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Perozpora, Backergunge, is allowed leave, for one month, under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 10th ultimo.

Mr. A. V. Palmer, District and Sessions Judge of Purneah, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th July 1879, together with subsidiary leave for twenty days, under Section 34 of the Code.

Mr. J. C. Price, Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. H. Wilson, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

WANTED FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1879.

A District Engineer for the Road Cess Department Bhaugulpore salary Rs. 500, rising to 700 by annual increments of Rs. 50 provided he gives satisfaction.

A preference will be given to gentlemen possessing the qualifications of an Executive Engineer.

Apply by letter only enclosing copies (not original) of testimonial on or before 15th August 1879, to,

Bhaugulpore } H. J. NEWBERRY Esq.,
The 23rd June 1879. } Chairman.
D. R. C.

NOTICE.

Mr. Wedderburn's preamble to diminish the expenses of litigation on suits against the Agriculturalists, is above encomium. Had the notices been also given to the villages which demand arbitrations, it would have been better. The question of the Subordinate Judges taking up the refused cases on a circuit would be construed with the opinion that, he may assign over ample number of cases to the Gram Punchaits, subject to his giving a close superintendence over them by the aid of his own Umlah, and shewing them at the same time how to proceed with them. When he finds their awards to agree with his opinion he may proceed to make them final, as in such a process I was able to dispose of a thousand number of cases within two months.

KALEEPUDO GHOSAL.

WANTED.

A Head Clerk for the Executive Engineer's Office Burdwan Division Public Works, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th July 1879.

None need apply who have not had previous experience in the duties of an Executive Engineer's Office.

Preference will be given to one who has served as Head Clerk, provided satisfactory testimonials, as to character and qualifications can be produced.

Chinsurah } J. S. HEYMAN C.E.
Executive Engineer's Office } Executive Engineer
Burdwan Division } Burdwan Division.
26th June 1879.

WANTED.

A private tutor for Baboo Ramlall Mookerjee's sons to attend at his Peerpahar house at Monghyr from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Salary Rs. 30 per month, rising to 45 by annual increase of Rs. 5.

Preference will be given to L. A. graduates. Apply to Mirtoonjoy Mookerjee, Boinchee, District Hooghly.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সর্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে মেদিনীপুর জেলার অন্তর্গত গড় বাসুদেব পুর নিবাসী যুত রাজা গজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায়ের পত্নী রাণী আনন্দময়ী দেবী উক্ত যুত রাজার শেষ উইলের লিখিত ক্ষমতানুসারে ১৮৭৯ সালের ২ জুন তারিখে জিহুজ বাবু গৌরমোহন রায়ের কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র জীমান ভূপেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায়কে যথাবিধি পোষা পুত্র গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন।—

২০ জুন ১৮৭৯ সাল।

প্রজ্ঞাপ্তি।

বঙ্গদেশে বাঙ্গালা ভাষার একখানিও রীতিমত দৈনিক সংবাদপত্র নাই। এই অভাব যোচনার্থ আমরা 'প্রজ্ঞাপ্তি' নামে একখানি প্রজ্ঞাপ্তি পত্র প্রচার করিতে সমুৎসুক হইয়াছি। প্রজ্ঞাপ্তির আয়তন রয়ল এক কর্ণা, মাসিক মূল্য অর্ধ মুদ্রা মাত্র। মফস্বলে ডাকমাসুল স্বতন্ত্র।

যাহারা এতাদৃশ ফলভূমি দৈনিক সংবাদপত্র পাঠের অভিলষ করেন, তাঁহারা এক মাসের মধ্যে স্ব স্ব নাম ধাম লিখিয়া প্রজ্ঞাপ্তি সম্পাদক শিরোনামে কলিকাতা শেরালহের স্প্রিংফিল্ড কুমারিকারী জিহুজ বাবু জানকী নাথ দত্তের নিকট পত্র পাঠাইলে আমরা প্রাপ্ত হইব। ইতি সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ১০ই আষাঢ়।

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SALT in consignments of and over 140 Maunds is carried at half First Class rate (2 pie per Maund Station distance.)

OIL SEEDS at Special Class rate (3 pie per Maund Station distance.)

W. MOWBRAY JOHNSTON,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Somastipur, May 29th, 1879.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents.

FOR SALE.

Fresh Mahogany seed from Jamaica; price two rupees per pound.

Apply to Curator Botanical Garden, Howrah.

TOWN BAND.

Cash abstract from 1st January to 19th June 1879.

To cash in hand 31st December 1878	65 0 0
„ amount realized on account of private engagements for 1878...	763 0 0
	828 0 0
„ Subscriptions for 1879	5,553 6 0
„ Donations for 1879	839 0 0
„ private engagements for 1879	3,176 9 3
„ contribution from Volunteers	900 0 0
„ sale of tickets for Amateurs concert	1,081 0 0
	11,549 15 3

Total Rs.	12,377 15 3
By paid liabilities for 1878	2,184 11 11
„ pay of Bandsmen and establishment from 1st December 1878 to 31st May 1879	7,808 9 0
„ commission of Bandsmen on private engagements	1,210 7 0
„ commission on contribution paid by Volunteers	500 0 0
„ expenses connected with Amateurs concert in January 1879	198 8 0
„ Contingencies	118 3 1
	9,835 11 1
„ Balance in hand on 19th June 1879	357 8 3
Total Rs.	12,377 15 3

Native Gentlemen, who visit the Eden Gardens are invited to subscribe.

Arrangement can also be made, should the Native Community desire it, for the Band to play in Beadon Square on one Evening during the week.

J. LAMBERT,
Hony. Secy. Town Band.

28th June

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C.,
Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Uttara Naishadha, 12 fasci.	...	7 8
Chaitanya Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci.	...	1 14
Srauta sutra Asvalayana, 11 fasci	...	6 14
Latyayana, 9 fasci.	...	5 10
Sankara's Vijaya, 3 fasci.	...	1 14
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